

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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## BLUE AND BUFF.

Kensington, 28th April, 1824.

THE miserable quarrel between PHILLIMORE and the "*Naval Historian*," has, however, done some good. It has led to the publication of facts, of which people in general were wholly ignorant. These facts have made the Public stare; and, before I have done with the matter, they will stare a great deal more.

In my last, I inserted some extracts from Mr. HUME's statements of the 19th of June, 1823. On that day, he made a motion in the House of Commons for an *Address to the King, praying him to cause inquiry to be made into the manner in which promotions took place in the Navy*. In support of this motion he made many statements, and, amongst the rest, those mentioned in my last Register.

The four fortunate youths, mentioned in page 221 of the last Register, have, I understand, excited a great deal of attention; and they are, I hear, looked upon as quite worthy of "the envy of surrounding nations, and admiration of the world."

I spoke, in page 218, of fifty-one Commanders, who were *Midshipmen at the peace of 1814*! No less than six persons have written to me, to request me to publish the NAMES of these fifty-one fortunate youths, who have jumped over the heads of so many thousands of Lieutenants. I, therefore, now insert their names, with the years when they were made Lieutenants, the years when made Commanders, and the number of heads jumped over by each. Pray look at the names under. See who these fellows are; and, when you have taken a good look at them, we will have another remark or two.

I.

List of 51 Commanders who have obtained Two Commissions since the 20th of April, 1814, the Conclusion of the War in Europe, and since the Fleet was reduced.

Names.	Date of Commission as Lieuts.	No. of Lieutenants passed over.	Date of Commission as Commdrs.
J. P. Parkin.....	1814	2897	1816
Hon. H. J. Rous .....	1814	2603	1817
Ed. L. Thornbrough .....	1814	2770	1818
W. D. Evance.....	1814	2700	1818
Hon. George Barrington.....	1814	2510	1818
Robert Aitchison .....	1815	3522	1819
Whit. Lloyd .....	1814	2417	1820
W. J. Hope Johnstone.....	1818	3686	1820
Alexander S. Pearson .....	1814	2569	1820
Robert Gordon .....	1816	3617	1820
George F. Lyon.....	1814	2446	1821
Hon. Charles Abbott .....	1817	3640	1821
T. R. Brigstocke .....	1814	2550	1821
J. S. W. Johnson .....	1814	2355	1821
J. R. Blois.....	1815	3175	1821
Price Blackwood .....	1814	3245	1821
David Peat .....	1817	3528	1821
Timothy Curtis.....	1815	3150	1821
Douglas C. Clavering .....	1814	2454	1821
Hen. Eden .....	1814	3522	1821
George Morrison King .....	1814	2420	1821
George Baker .....	1815	3075	1822
George Robert Lambert .....	1815	3275	1822
Frederick W. Beechey .....	1815	3130	1822
Hen. P. Hopner .....	1815	3350	1822
C. D. Acland .....	1814	2268	1822
Jno. Russell .....	1815	3327	1822
Coote Hely Hutchinson .....	1817	3498	1822
Jas. Everd. Home.....	1818	3540	1822
Hon. M. Stopford.....	1819	3588	1822
George Fred. Hotham.....	1819	3606	1822
J. James Onslow .....	1816	3420	1822
Charles H. Fremantle .....	1819	3604	1822
Ch. Ph. Yorke .....	1819	3585	1822
Christ. Knighton .....	1814	3414	1822
J. E. Griffith Colpoys .....	1820	3612	1822
Burton Macnamara .....	1815	3290	1822
Rt. Hon. Geo. Viscount Mandeville	1818	3550	1822
Thomas Porter .....	1814	2245	1822
George Russell.....	1814	2242	1822
Charles Hope .....	1817	3366	1822



## List of 51 Commanders, &amp;c.—Continued.

Names.	Date of Commission as Lieuts.	No. of Lieutenants passed over.	Date of Commission as Commdrs.
Hen. Robert Moorsom.....	1818	3400	1822
Richard Chamberlayne .....	1817	3365	1822
F. J. St. J. Mildmay .....	1815	3227	1822
Hon. W. Waldegrave .....	1816	2290	1822
Ch. St. Cochrane .....	1816	2294	1822
Edward Hibbert .....	1816	2220	1822
Mark J. Currie .....	1814	2270	1823
Jno. B. Dundas .....	1815	2120	1823
Andrew Forbes .....	1815	....	1823
John George Graham .....	1815	....	1823

Look well at them, reader. You will soon see *who* they are; and that is enough. "*Honourable Charles Abbott*"! Ah! I'll warrant him. However, it is all of a piece. One thing Mr. HUME omitted; namely, to give the *ages* of these lucky youths. This would be a curious thing to see. However, to give it us would have been very difficult, perhaps. I have *hunted out one*; and here he is. It is "*SPENCER*," one of the four far-famed Post-Captains, mentioned in page 221 of last Register. This fellow is a *son* of EARL SPENCER, and, of course, a *brother* of Lord ALTHORP. He, this "*Honourable Frederick Spencer*," was born in 1798. He was made a *Lieutenant* in 1818, over the heads of perhaps ten thousand Midshipmen. In three years afterwards (1821) he was made a Com-

mander, over the heads of 3923, *aye, three thousand nine hundred and twenty three* Lieutenants. And in one year more (1822) he was made *Post-Captain*, over the heads of 789 Commanders! He, when Mr. HUME made his motion, was actually in command of the *CREOLE*, a *forty-two gun ship*; and had serving under him, Lieutenants PHIPPS and ROBERTSON, the first of whom was a Lieutenant when this SPENCER was *nine years of age*; and the second of whom was a Lieutenant when this SPENCER was *twelve years of age*! The fellow was but twenty-four years old when he was made *Post-Captain*. The reader will please to bear in mind what *power* a Captain has; what punishments he can inflict. I wish we could get at the *ages* of all these fellows. It is a thing very much wanted.

Another thing is, the *families* get their address signed, the people that they belong to. *Who* they called out after them: "You are are; how they are *connected*. If *all tarred with the same brush*." And so Mr. HUME thought, I we could get at these two things, I suppose; for, flagrant as the we should do a great deal in the abuses were, he found but *thirty-two Members* to vote with him, way of preparing for our grand discussion (which is approaching) with Gatton and Old Sarum, even for an inquiry! What! did

It was a good joke to hear COCKBURN suppose that Lord COCKBURN, one of the men that *Spencer's* son and friends would they call "*Lords of the Admiralty*," *crow over* Mr. Hume, by vote with Mr. HUME? Oh, no, observing, that, in the case of Cockburn: the English people *have been duped* by a talk about "FREDERICK SPENCER, it should "*Oppositions*;" but they are to "be recollected, that *his connex-* be duped in that way no longer.

"*ions acted with the Opposition*." Having taken a pretty good "How, therefore, could that have look at these fortunate youths, let "been a case of *parliamentary* us take a look at a few out of the "influence?" But, COCKBURN! thousands of Lieutenants over a word in your ear: the people whose heads these fellows have jumped. Mr. HUME gives a list are no longer the dupes of *sham* of 98 Lieutenants, *now employed*, *Oppositions*. The people at MAID- (mind that) with *upwards of ten* STONE spoke the true word, in years *standing as Lieutenants*. They are (or were last year) *ac-* 1816, at the County Meeting for tually in employ. These *fit for* congratulating the Regent on the marriage of, and *settlement on*, SAXE COBOURG. Both the *factions* were for the Address; but the *people* opposed them; and, as they were running away to an inn, to

marks upon it.



List of 98 Lieutenants now employed with upwards of 10 Years Rank or Standing in the Service, who have had juniors placed over their heads.

N A M E.	Seniority.	Years Service.
W. G. Agar .....	1806	17
James Anderson (b) .....	1808	15
Thomas Ball .....	1809	14
James Bance .....	1809	14
Richard Barton .....	1808	15
Thomas Beer .....	1810	13
Edward Biddulph .....	1809	14
Ben. J. Bray .....	1810	13
Fred. Bullock .....	1812	11
J. W. Cairnes .....	1807	16
Jno. Cawley .....	1800	23
Nic. Chapman .....	1809	14
W. N. Clarke .....	1806	17
James Clayton .....	1812	11
William J. Cole .....	1810	13
H. B. Cock .....	1812	11
Nic. Colthurst .....	1806	17
S. E. Cook .....	1809	14
Charles Crowdy .....	1806	17
R. C. Currie .....	1810	13
J. F. Dawson .....	1812	11
Michael Dickson .....	1808	15
J. Drake .....	1811	12
D. J. Dickson .....	1809	14
William Downey .....	1812	11
G. Dunsford .....	1809	14
J. Eager .....	1805	18
Charles English .....	1812	11
Vere Gabriel .....	1808	15
B. M. Festing .....	1812	11
Nic. Gould .....	1808	15
P. Graham .....	1810	13
Thomas Hastings .....	1810	13
S. Hellard .....	1810	13
George Hopkins .....	1805	18
Samuel Hemmans .....	1813	10
Jno. Fraser .....	1813	10
W. Hutchison (a) .....	1813	10
Wm. Hutchinson (b) .....	1805	18
G. V. Jackson .....	1809	14
James James .....	1790	33
Hor. James .....	1812	11

## List of 98 Lieutenants, &amp;c.—Continued.

N A M E.	Seniority.	Years Service.
Samuel Jervois .....	1809	14
Samuel Kentish .....	1810	13
Jno. Lapslie .....	1812	11
W. Luckcraft .....	1807	16
Jno. Macausland .....	1811	12
R. Maclean .....	1806	17
E. R. P. Mainwaring .....	1807	16
G. E. Marshall .....	1807	16
Thomas Marshall .....	1810	13
J. D. Mercer .....	1809	14
Richard Meredith .....	1806	17
C. R. Milbourne .....	1813	10
Ar. Morrell .....	1809	14
J. R. Mould .....	1794	29
W. Narracot .....	1813	10
R. Oliver .....	1810	13
R. Otway .....	1812	11
R. Pearce .....	1812	11
S. Pain .....	1806	17
Thomas Phipps .....	1807	16
W. Pickering .....	1807	16
G. Pierce .....	1812	11
J. Powney .....	1808	15
H. J. P. Proby .....	1808	15
A. Plymsell .....	1813	10
J. Reeve .....	1808	15
Ml. Quin .....	1812	11
W. Richardson (b) .....	1808	15
S. Ridout .....	1807	16
W. Robertson (b) .....	1810	13
A. S. Robinson .....	1810	13
L. A. Robinson .....	1812	11
G. F. Ryves .....	1810	13
James Sablsen .....	1810	13
G. L. Saunders .....	1802	21
E. H. Scott .....	1807	16
Hen. Slade .....	1808	15
Thomas Strover .....	1812	11
R. Stewart .....	1812	11
J. Taylor (c) .....	1812	11
J. R. Thomas .....	1811	12
Charles F. Turner .....	1811	12
W. Walker (a) .....	1811	12
G. Tincombe .....	1810	23



## List of 98 Lieutenants, &amp;c.—Continued.

N A M E.	Seniority.	Years Service.
Hen. Warde .....	1811	12
Ed. Webb .....	1813	10
W. B. Weeks .....	1812	11
D. Welsh .....	1812	11
J. B. Whitelock .....	1812	11
Jno. Wood (a) .....	1812	11
J. A. Wright .....	1813	10
L. H. Wray .....	1805	18
C. Smith .....	1813	10
Thomas Stopford .....	1811	12
J. Faulkner .....	1813	10
F. Boyce .....	1810	13

Here, then, we have men who were Lieutenants 15, 18, 20, 28, 30 years ago; long, and long before SPENCER and THYNNE, and many other of the Post-Captains, **WERE BORN!** Is not this pretty work? Is it *thus* that we are to prepare for a fight with the *American navy*? As to the 51 Commanders, one half of them had never seen salt water, when the greater part of the above 98 were made Lieutenants. But, in this 98 you see, alas! no *Honourables*. You see none of those names that meet the eye everlastingly in the Place and Pension List.

COCKBURN, in the debate on the motion of Mr. HUME, said, "That it was of *great moment* to the country, that persons of rank and importance should be induced to enter the service."

What then, *fair play* is not enough to induce them? Very *generous* people, truly. What! they know that certain posts give a chance of great bags of prize-money; and they want those posts over the heads of others! Brave youths! Gallant spirits! Generous and noble souls! It *must* be love of *gain*, mind, according to this COCKBURN: for they could find *fighting* as Lieutenants. Ah! but mere fighting is not enough to induce the noble youths.

However, Master COCKBURN, where is your *proof* that it is of "*great moment*," or of any moment at all, that "persons of rank should be induced to enter the service?" Howe, Duncan, Nelson, Jarvis, Rodney, Hawke, Drake—no others strike me at present; and, but one of these

was of the *aristocratic breed*. It is false and foolish to say, that the country can be served by giving a preference to men of *rank*: it is downright falsehood, and excessive folly besides. It is a mere *whim*, that has become fashionable only since the abolition of nobility in France.— Ever since that time, there has prevailed, amongst “the *loyal*,” an outrageous cry for *nobility*. As to rangerships of parks, care of stag-hounds, groomships of the close-stool, bed-chamber works, Board of Green Cloth, and the like; and, as to the wearing of whiskers, long spurs, trifle-bags to bounce against the heels, cocks’-tail feathers in the head: all these I, I am sure, have no objection to see in the exclusive possession of the *noble* youths. But, when it comes to the *fighting of Yankees*, and to the *defending of Ireland against invasion*, I must confess, that, (supposing me to wish for success) I would rather not see the undertaking committed to those who are deemed, by Cockburn, to be so useful. We are now about to taste the sorrows arising from the loss of America; and, I know *who* it was that lost it for us. BUTE and NORTH at home, and the two HOWES, CORNWALLIS and CLINTON, in America.

All was *rank*: all was *nobility*: all was done by men of “*rank*,” whom COCKBURN seems to think so necessary to our very salvation.

Besides, COCKBURN, you, I think, were at the beginning of the *last* American war. You have, at least, *heard of it*. The Americans had no men “of *rank*,” yet they *beat us*. Now, if they can fight thus without men “of *rank*,” why cannot we? If they can fight us, and even beat us, without *boroughs*, what need we of *boroughs*? Yes, COCKBURN, the Yankees have taught *you*, that “*rank*” is not necessary to make men fight; and, they have taught *us* to *despise* that about which you make such a fuss. One would think, that, under such circumstances; so recently beaten by a people who know nothing of rank, you and your fellows would have been cautious how you set up such pretensions for “*rank*,” and especially how you acted upon such pretensions, and that, too, to the enormous extent proved by Mr. HUME’s statements.

I am now going to take a delightful *little bunch of heroes*. The reader is aware, that there are *thousands upon thousands* of midshipmen, who performed hard service *during the war*, and who are now left to starve, to beg, or



to get their bread how they can. Strange that our Government should be constantly taking on new midshipmen. Well: a midshipman must be on *six years* before he can be a lieutenant. Being at the *Naval College* passes for *three of the years*, I think. Now, then, *since the peace*, there have been numerous *fortunate midship-*

*men*, who have thus passed their *six years*, and have been *almost immediately made lieutenants*, over the heads of thousands upon thousands of midshipmen who served, and who were in many, many battles during the war. Of these fortunate midshipmen Mr. HUME gives the following specimen.

List of a few of the Midshipmen promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, almost as soon as they had served their time.

Names.	Date of Commission as Lieut.
J. R. Carnac.....	1818
H. Hope Johnson....	....
Hon. G. D. Ryder ...	1819
Henry Dundas .....	....
Ch. J. Hope Johnson..	1820
W. F. Martin* .....	1820
A. Fitzclarence† .....	1821
Hon. R. S. Dundas ..	1822
G. J. Hope Johnson..	....
Hon. W. Anson.....	....
C. A. Barlow.....	....
F. Patten .....	....
W. B. MacIntock....	....
J. J. Tucker .....	....
W. P. Canning.....	....
E. Woodhouse .....	....
G. W. C. Lydiard....	....
H. B. Martin.....	....

\* Was again promoted to the command of the Fly, 18 guns, on the 5th February 1823, having passed over 3460 Lieutenants.

† A. Fitzclarence entered May 1814, made Commander by the Admiralty, 17th May 1823—24 days beyond the two years required to be Lieutenants.

N. B. The total number of Lieutenants on the Admiralty list, corrected to 25th June 1823, were 3718.

This is a sweet bunch indeed. Three HOPE JOHNSONS! Honourable RYDER! Honourable R. S. DUNDAS! Honourable ANSON! Another DUNDAS! But, reader, only think of EDMUND WOODHOUSE and WILLIAM PITT CANNING! Sweet youths! And

so you are getting on to be Commodores against the next batch of Orders in Council shall be issued! Sweet Commodores, you will, if you think this, certainly be deceived. There will be nothing but blows to be got in another war. There will be no more

*searching of American vessels*; and, I verily believe, of no other vessels. There will never be another war like the last.— Nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandth parts of that war was not a business of *fighting*, but a business of taking possession of other men's goods. Many, many millions worth of goods were seized by the navy without the firing of a gun. That will not be the case again. It is the interest of all other nations that it should not be; and this is, too, the interest of the *people* of England. How can we be bettered by the pillaging of other nations for the benefit of those who show us such fair play as is exhibited in the above lists?

It is curious enough, that WILLIAM PITT CANNING should be destined to be an *Admiral*. I do hope, that I shall see him pitted against JONATHAN; with whom, mind, we are sure to have war, whenever we go to war with *any* other Power; or, we must give up the *right of search*; and, then, where is the *prize-money*? If war keep off for some years, we shall, relatively, be more unfit for it than we are now. The Americans keep steadily on preparing for the next war. I dare say, that they have already re-

solved on the exact course which they shall pursue with regard to us; and of one thing I am certain; that they *never will again suffer us to rummage their ships*. It will be, then, a *fighting* war; and, when it approaches, I shall not be at all surprised, if a love of *peaceful retirement* should become a very fashionable propensity.

The boroughmongers bite, at present, exceedingly sharp. The *Jews* are taking away their *rents*. Every day sees them poorer and poorer. They, therefore, pitch with uncommon ferocity on the *taxes*. Yet they cannot drive *directly* at these. They cannot jump upon them like a wolf upon a traveller. They must draw them, suck them up, through *certain unseen channels*. Have them they will as long as they can. They will not desist, we may be well assured, until they be absolutely *choked* off, which, to a certainty, they will be at last.

Before I dismiss this article, I must again express my regret, that we have not the *ages* of WILLIAM PITT CANNING, and the rest of these heroes. I think Mr. HUME might move for their *ages*, and also for the *number of months* (if any) that each has been *on board of ship*. We should then



see what we have got to go into battle with.

While I give my cordial thanks to Mr. HUME for those means of a little look, or rather, peep, at *Blue and Buff*, I must not, I cannot, and, if I could, I would not, disguise my sorrow at the fulsome praises bestowed by him on this same *Blue and Buff*. I allude to the beginning of the speech which he made when he brought forward his motion above mentioned. The words, according to the printed report, were these:—"Mr. HUME said, that the motion, of which he had given notice, was a very important one, and he hoped that the motives which had induced him to bring it forward would not be misunderstood. It was not with British seamen that he would find fault: these he had always held in the highest estimation, and he hoped that nothing would occur to alter that good opinion of them. But he had no hesitation in saying, that since the commencement of the peace, the Admiralty had not used those powers with which they were vested, in the way that appeared to be most useful, either in promoting the interests of the country or the honour of the navy. He denied the most distant intention of casting any reflection upon the navy itself.

That navy had been, and it always ought to be, the honour and glory of the country; and he hoped that the country would never forget, or fail to acknowledge, their gallant deeds. He looked upon the navy as the most important branch of our national defence: to it the country owed all its honour and glory; for the trophies of the army had been always the consequence of the triumphs of the navy. He held the characters of naval officers in the highest respect. He coupled with their names all that was gallant and manly, and he trusted that they would not look upon the present motion as in any way directed against them."

Why all this ceremony? All this hoping and trusting about motives? All these apologies to *Blue and Buff*? One would almost think, that Mr. Hume himself was half afraid of being answered à la Phillimore. One thing I am sure of, and that is, that it is to language like this that we owe a great deal of the arrogance and insolence that we behold, and that poor Mr. JAMES owed his beating.

But, besides the fulsomeness of this part of Mr. HUME's speech, it contains absolute falsehood. What! Does "this country owe

"all its honour and glory to the navy!" So that the deeds of the English in Normandy, in Picardy, at Blenheim, and in hundreds of other cases, were nothing? But, not content with this, Mr. HUME says, that the "trophies of the army had always been the consequence of the triumphs of the navy." What an assertion! This was enough to destroy the effect of any statement of abuses, however striking that statement might be. What had the navy to do with hundreds of battles, in which the army had been victorious? But, had Mr. HUME forgotten LAKE CHAMPLAIN and PLATTSBURGH? The Americans were in a fortress with seven thousand men, on the borders of the Lake. We had a squadron on the Lake and they had one. Ours was superior to theirs in number of men and guns, and in weight of metal. Our general, relying on our squadron's beating that of the enemy, marched from Canada with fifteen thousand men to attack the Americans in the fortress. But, before he could begin his attack, our squadron was beaten and captured! Our army, who could not keep the fortress an hour, the enemy being master of the Lake (on the edge of which the fortress stood), was compelled to retreat with all imaginable speed. They had a difficult country to pass through. They were

compelled to move in small bodies. They were pursued and harassed by the enemy. A great many were killed or taken, or died from fatigue; and the Americans stated that a great number *deserted and went over to them*. In short, a more disastrous or more disgraceful affair has seldom taken place. It was this very affair that made our ministers swallow back their *sine qua non*. This affair produced the disgraceful peace of GHENT. This affair makes us NOW have to pay for negroes taken away from America (by our navy, mind) during the war! And this, all this, we owe to the beating of our squadron on Lake Champlain by the Americans. So that the army, instead of owing trophies to the navy, owed it, in this case, at any rate, loss, suffering, and disgrace incalculable.

However, I have another of Mr. HUME's lists to insert before I proceed further with these remarks; for, the public must see the state of the whole thing as far as I can make them see it. *Blue and Buff* has come to beat us in our houses, because we write its history, and the infamous newspapers take *Blue and Buff's* part. They say, it is quite natural, that it should come and beat us. We will, therefore, look a little at *Blue and Buff*. The following is a List of 40 *Post-Captains*, being part of 125, who were Lieutenants at the close of the war. Pray, reader, see how they have jumped. Talk of fellows on the slack rope indeed! Nothing to these jumpers. Each has had two jumps, you see. Well; let us have them upon record. We shall see, one of those days, what agility they will show when they come before the Yankees!



List of 40 Post-Captains, being part of the 125 made since 1816, who were Lieutenants at the close of the War, May 1814, having since received two Commissions: four of this number were Midshipmen at that time.

Names.	Date of Commission as Lieuts.	No. of Lieutenants passed over.	Date of Commission as Commanders.	No. of Commanders passed over.	Date of Commission as Post Captains.
Arthur Fanshawe . . . .	1813	2610	1815	770	1816
H. C. Deacon . . . . .	1808	....	1814	490	1817
Houston Stewart . . . .	1811	....	1814	630	1817
Ed. Barnard . . . . .	1806	....	1814	628	1817
Lord John Hay . . . . .	1812	....	1814	540	1818
Con. R. Moorsom . . . .	1812	....	1814	570	1818
Hon. G. J. Perceval . .	1813	2700	1815	685	1818
Hon. J. Gordon . . . . .	1812	....	1814	555	1818
Wm. Popham . . . . .	1812	....	1814	635	1819
Hon. C. O. Bridgeman	1810	....	1814	415	1819
Wm. Walpole . . . . .	1808	....	1814	515	1819
Alex. Montgomery . . .	1810	....	1814	410	1820
John W. Montager . . .	1809	....	1814	886	1820
Hon. G. P. Campbell	1811	....	1814	370	1821
W. B. Bigland . . . . .	1808	....	1814	465	1821
G. C. Gambier . . . . .	1815	3280	1819	745	1821
A. L. Corry . . . . .	1812	2463	1815	608	1821
W. H. Bruce . . . . .	1810	....	1814	360	1821
Sir C. Burrard . . . . .	1812	....	1814	386	1822
W. J. Mingay . . . . .	1805	....	1817	682	1822
Norwich Duff . . . . .	1811	....	1814	465	1822
Ch. Chris. Parker . . .	1811	....	1815	560	1822
J. E. Walcott . . . . .	1808	....	1815	564	1822
Job Hanmer . . . . .	1808	....	1814	860	1822
Lord H. F. Thynne . .	1817	3588	1821	755	1822
Hon. F. Spencer . . . .	1818	3642	1821	750	1822
Arch. Maclean . . . . .	1816	3508	1821	749	1822
J. H. Plumridge . . . .	1806	....	1814	371	1822
Chs. Nelson . . . . .	1812	2354	1815	578	1822
Geo. Tyler . . . . .	1813	2647	1815	537	1822
Thos. Herbert . . . . .	1809	....	1814	520	1822
G. R. Pechell . . . . .	1810	....	1814	348	1822
A. B. Branch . . . . .	1804	....	1814	350	....
Hon. B. Powell . . . . .	1805	....	1814	406	....
J. D. Boswall . . . . .	1805	....	1814	408	....
Hen. Stanhope . . . . .	1811	....	1814	455	....
Jno. Td. Coffin . . . . .	1808	....	1814	445	....
Fred. Hunn . . . . .	1811	....	1814	500	....
Ch. Sam. White . . . . .	1808	....	1814	510	....
Sepa. Arabin . . . . .	1807	....	1814	498	....

This is another pretty little bunch. I will give Mr. HUME's speech upon this part of the subject:—"And now he would consider the propriety of the promotions; that was, the discretion with which officers had been selected for promotion—a point of far more interest to the nation than the expense of their half pay. In such an inquiry it was not fair to dwell upon particular instances; and he believed that his list of cases, as it was pretty extensive, would also be found tolerably impartial. First, he had a list of 40 post-captains, who had been lieutenants at the close of the war, and had, consequently, gained two steps in time of peace—one step, he (Mr. H.) submitted, would have been quite sufficient for all their services performed. The gentleman at the head of the list, captain Fanshawe, was a lieutenant in 1813, and had been promoted as commander in 1815, passing over the heads of 2610 lieutenants, and made post in 1816, over the heads of 770 commanders. The next was Hous-  
toun Stewart, who was placed over the heads of 630 commanders, and who was posted on the 10th June, 1817. The

third he should mention was the hon. G. Perceval, who had passed over the heads of 2700 lieutenants, of 685 commanders, and been posted on the 7th Dec. 1818. The next, was the Hon. G. Gambier, who passed over the heads of 3280 lieutenants, of 745 commanders, and posted the 4th of June, 1821. He begged the attention of the House more particularly to the two next cases; namely, that of lord H. F. Thynne, and the hon. F. Spencer. Lord H. F. Thynne was made a lieutenant the 27th Nov. 1817; a commander, in June, 1821, having passed over the heads of 3588 lieutenants, and been posted in July, 1822, having passed over the heads of 755 commanders. And it should be remarked, that Lord H. F. Thynne had never served one day as a commander. The hon. F. Spencer was appointed a lieutenant the 14th July, 1818; made a commander in March, 1821, having passed over the heads of 3642 lieutenants; he was posted in August, 1822, having passed over the heads of 749 commanders. Captain Spencer was, he believed, promoted abroad; that was, according to the system of accommodation often so improperly



" practised of creating a vacancy  
 " when required, by getting the  
 " senior officers invalided. Against  
 " such a system, where a certifi-  
 " cate of ill health, was oftengiven,  
 " where it was well known, there  
 " was no ill health, the House was  
 " bound to set its face. The hon.  
 " Member went on with a large  
 " list of instances, in which offi-  
 " cers had been needlessly pro-  
 " moted to the rank of captain  
 " since the peace, and unfairly  
 " promoted, as regarded the  
 " claims of their fellows. He  
 " gave particular examples of  
 " supersession, in the case of  
 " Captain Gambier of the Daunt-  
 " less, who had been a midship-  
 " man at the close of the war, and  
 " whose first lieutenant, Mr. S.  
 " Jervoise, was an elder lieute-  
 " nant by five years than himself;  
 " the case of Captain Maclean, of  
 " the Blossom, whose first lieuten-  
 " ant, W. G. Agar, had been  
 " 17 years a lieutenant; and the  
 " case of captain, the hon. F.  
 " Spencer, now commanding the  
 " Creole, and having two lieutenants  
 " under him, Mr. T. Phipps and Mr. W. Robertson,  
 " both of them lieutenants for  
 " years before their captain had  
 " gone to sea. Let the Lords of  
 " the Admiralty consider the mis-  
 " chief which these unfair pro-  
 " motions did to the service.

" Let them look at the four  
 " officers — Lord Thynne, and  
 " Messrs. Spencer, Gambier, and  
 " Maclean, who had received  
 " three promotions — lieutenants,  
 " commanders, and post-captains,  
 " since the peace — and judge of  
 " the feelings of the old and meri-  
 " torious officers, over whose  
 " heads those gentlemen had  
 " passed. The others of the 40  
 " cases which he had selected  
 " were of the same description,  
 " in all of them great superses-  
 " sion, though in different de-  
 " grees."

In a former list of most fortunate youths we had, along with a *Fitzclarence* and an *Hon. R. S. Dundas*, a WILLIAM PITT CANNING; and, in this list, we have a FREDERICK HUNN! The reader will remember Mrs. HUNN and her two daughters, *Mary* and *Maria*, on the *pension-list*. These HUNNS are the mother and the half-sisters of Mr. CANNING; and, who can this fortunate youth, this FREDERICK HUNN be? I guess he belongs to the "*William Pitt Canning*" family.

In the debate, and in opposition to Mr. HUME's motion, Mr. CANNING, Sir B. MARTIN, and Sir I. COFFIN, were the principal speakers. I will give their speeches, as reported in the newspapers.

“ Mr. SECRETARY CANNING said, he had always thought, that the reverse of the hon. gentleman's proposition was the one which was most generally accepted; namely, that we were disposed to extol past times at the expense of the present. He was of opinion, that the case of the hon. mover *had been most triumphantly met by his hon. and gallant friend near him.* So ably had his hon. and gallant friend justified the principle of selection adopted by the Admiralty, that what had been charged as abuse, had turned out to be merit. He considered the question to be resolved into this—whether promotion should go by seniority altogether, or whether a portion of it should be left open to discretion? He contended that the statement of the hon. member had not at all borne out the case which he had pledged himself to establish. With regard to the present state of the navy, he believed that very little difference of opinion existed. He thought that the present plan of the service was *the best which could be devised to preserve the glory of the navy in time of war, and to maintain it in peace; and that it was in perfect analogy with the mixed principles of the British constitution.*”

“ SIR BYAM MARTIN defended the principle of promotion adopted in the navy. He asserted it to be unconnected with parliamentary influence, and said, that out of seven promotions which had taken place in one batch, *two only were the friends of persons who sup-*

*ported the present Administration.*”

“ SIR ISAAC COFFIN contended, that the system of promotion at present pursued was much superior to the old one, and adverted to the condition of the fleet that sailed under Commodore Byron in the American war, when there were officers on board who had not seen the salt sea for 16 or 17 years. He was convinced, that the happy mixture of different orders which composed the naval service, *enabled us single-handed to fight the world.*”

It is odd enough, that WILLIAM PITT CANNING, and H. B. MARTIN, and JNO. TD. COFFIN, should be in the lists of fortunate youths! However, nothing more need be said as to the cause of this sort of promotion. That cause is as clear as day light. The system is just what it necessarily must be as long as the THING last, which may be till another war break out, but which can be *no longer* than that. When William Pitt Canning and his comrades shall be sent forth with squadrons under their command, then the nation may begin to expect something good to take place.

I now return to remark a little further on Mr. HUME's praises of the Navy. If these praises were *well founded*; if it were true, that the country “owed all its honour and glory to the Navy;” if it were true, that the “trophies of the Army were always no more than consequences of triumphs of the Navy:” if this were all true, why did Mr. HUME make his motion? What good could it do? How could he get a better Navy? What system could be



*better* than the one that had produced such effects! He, by these extravagant praises, by these unfounded assertions, rendered his motion ridiculous before he made it. This was not *kicking down* the bucket of milk; it was letting the milk into a pail of which he had *already kicked the bottom out*. I do not accuse Mr. Hume of *falsehood*; but, I do accuse him of falling into the *Dibdin cant*, and, thereby, doing harm, even by his industry and public spirit. His motion produced no effect in the country. How should it, when he had got out of the system the best of all possible Navies? What was the country to say to a man, who had these two propositions in his mouth? "That there are abuses in promoting men in the Navy: That to this Navy the nation owes *all* its honour and glory, not excepting those won by the Army." What was the country to say to this? Why, to be sure, "in God's name let us have no changes in a system that has produced such a Navy!"

My mode of proceeding would have been very different from that of Mr. HUME. I would have had "*resolutions*" as well as he. My first should have stated the *defeats* and *disgraces* of the late war with America. My second should have traced these to the system of promotion, pay, and distribution of prize-money in our navy. My third should have contained instances of promotion, tracing the favoured parties back to their source. My fourth should have contained a declaration of an opinion, that this country must sink as a naval power, must be beaten by the United States, un-

less a total change of the system of promotion; pay, and distribution of prize-money were speedily adopted.

My "*resolutions*" would have been rejected by both sides of the House! but they could not have been treated by the House *worse* than Mr. HUME's were; and, they would have been attended to by the country. There would have been *consistency* in them. They would have complained of partiality in promotion, *because it had produced defeat and disgrace*; and not because it had made a navy, to which the country "owed *all* its honour and glory, even those won by the army." Mr. HUME's was a mistake. He thought, that praising the navy would make some *friends for his motion*. Alas! Both sides saw what the motion was. They saw what it tended to. They hated him for his *object*, and despised him for his *praises*. They would have *hated* me; but they would, in my proceeding, have found nothing to despise. Mr. HUME merits the thanks of the country for his exposures upon this occasion. His laborious zeal has furnished us with some most valuable facts. These facts are now pretty well circulated; and they are recorded in such a way as to enable us to refer to them whenever need may be.

And now, in conclusion of this article, let me observe, that we want a little book, price about 2*d.* containing, *FIRST*, a list of all the *ships* in the navy, and the *names* and *ages* of their commanders, and also the names and state of life of their *fathers*, or *grand-fathers*, *uncles*, *brothers*, *mothers*,



aunts, wives, and wife's fathers and relations. For instance:

SHIP. Creole, 42 guns.—Commander, Hon. Frederick Spencer. Years of age, 24.—Parents, Earl Spencer his Father.

And so on, with every ship in the navy. Then take all the regiments, and all the corps of military, and put the names of the Colonels, their ages, and the names of their parents, or relations, as above. Then all the Bishoprics, Deaneries, and Prebendships, putting the age and the names of the parents or relations. Then take all the great sinecures; then the great Pensions, and so on; and take care to trace all the possessors to their sources. When this is done, it will be a good joke to trace back also the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, the Judges, the Attorney and Solicitor-General; and see how much noble blood COCKBURN, or any body else, can find amongst these, with whom, however, brains are absolutely indispensable.

This would be a most valuable little book. It might come into a single sheet of paper. But it should be perfect. It might be published annually, as the almanacks are. In short, it might make a companion to an almanack; and might thus be got into every house in the kingdom. It is right that the people should know who it is that suck up the good things. They tell us, that we are an enlightened people: but, of what use is our light, if it do not enable us to see into the things that most nearly concern us? Poor "light," indeed, that would send us gaping to the "Ricardo Lec-

ture," while it did not enable us to see which way our dinner went from us. The navy, the army, the church, the law, the sinecures, the pensions: these contain good things to the amount of many millions a year. These millions come out of the people's toil; and, by being taken from them, assist to make them poor and wretched. It is right, therefore, that the people should know WHO are those who receive these good things. To enable them to see this is of a vast deal more importance than all the other schooling they can get. JOSHUA WATSON, with all the money that all the parsons can send to him, will not be able, in his whole lifetime, to do so much good as would be done by one little tract upon this subject.

One word, by way of parting, as to the navy. It is now become necessary to revive the transactions of the late American War. A good and true history of that war is wanted. I will endeavour to find a person to undertake it. It would be of infinite service. It would prepare the nation for another fight with the Americans; or, at least, it would let us see what we have to expect. This history must be got out some way or other.

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## EMIGRATION TO FRANCE.

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EMIGRATION from England to France! Did our fathers ever dream of such a thing? What! Englishmen quit their own country and go to seek ease and happiness in that country, where, as

our rulers and parsons used to tell us, dungeons, chains and racks kept slaves in awe, or put them to silence or death? Our impudent mountebanks brag of the *prosperity* of England. But, will they tell us, then, how it is, that thousands upon thousands of Englishmen go yearly, if not monthly, to *settle in France*, and carry with them their fortunes too? Will the impudent mountebanks explain to us *why* this is?

I have been, just at this time, led to make some remarks upon this subject, in consequence of having, this week, seen a gentleman, who has been and made a settlement in France. I think it must be nearly two years ago since this gentleman did me the honour to consult me as to what he ought to do to save a part of his fortune. He had a good estate, but with a mortgage upon it. He saw that he must be a poor, low fellow, if not a pauper, if he continued farming the land and paying the interest of the mortgage. I advised him to *sell* by all means, and pay off the mortgage. But, said he, *what shall I do with the money?* I dare not venture on *farming*; and, as to any thing else, I do not understand it. He *sold*, however. He then put the same question to me again. My answer was this: "As to *what you shall now do*, that depends upon a previous question; namely, whether you wish to spend your money yourself; that is to say, to enjoy the good of it yourself: or, to give up two thirds, or three fourths of it to be enjoyed by others." He said, that he wished to enjoy it *himself*. "But," said I, "Let us understand one another. By

*enjoying* each may mean a different thing. Some people like pretty armies, pretty horses and officers, and like to see about forty times as many generals and admirals and the like, as are required to command the corps and ships." "Oh, faith," said he, "I have no taste for that." "Well, then," said I, "can you do without *Bishops*, that sometimes die worth *three hundred thousand pounds*, while money is voted out of the *taxes* to *relieve* the POOR CLERGY of this church, which actually receives more money than all the rest of the Christian ministers in the whole world?" "Yes," said he, "I can, thank God, do without this." "Well then," said I, "though your taste be singular, you certainly may enjoy your money *yourself*."

He then asked me how he ought to go to work to keep this enjoyment to *himself*. I told him that he must *leave this country*; for, if he remained here, not a *fourth*, nay, not a *fifth*, of any income that he might have would fall to his *own share*. We then went into an examination of the matter; and we found, that, having no means of getting a bite at the taxes, his income (about 500*l* a year,) would not keep him and his family much above the appearances of *actual want*. We made an exact estimate of all the taxes and public charges that he would be liable to, supposing him, with a wife 40 years old, two sons from 8 to 12, and two daughters, one 6 and one 15; supposing him with this family to live in a village, we made an estimate of all that the tax-gatherer would, directly and indirectly, take from him, allowing 20*l*. a-



year for the amount of *thefts* committed on him in consequence of the miserable state of the poor people. The result was, that he would have only about *a hundred pounds a year*. that the **THING**, and the **POOR**, and one public charge and another would not, directly or indirectly, take from him. Or, in other words, he could, as to *food, drink, raiment, and house*, live as well in France as in England, and **PUT BY FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR!**

This was in March 1823. He, who lived in Somersetshire, went home, and staid till Mid-April; and then he came up, and, without knowing a word of French, went to France. His family went over in June last. He rents, in a village in Brittany, a very nice house, garden, and about eight English acres of land, for 150 francs, or about six pounds our money a year. He keeps a horse and a *cabriolet*, two cows, and a brace of pointers. He keeps a man servant and a maid servant. He lives well, and drinks wine as much as he chooses. He has a most agreeable neighbourhood. And he told me with joy in his countenance, that I cannot well describe, that he was actually *laying by* four hundred pounds sterling a year! This exultation appeared to be equalled only by his gratitude to me for my advice.

To be sure, this is the way that the Thing will work. Who that has money that he can move will stay here to pay Jew-debt, Dead-weight debt, and Pauper-debt, all contracted by an unreformed Parliament? What man, who has *no hope of helping to mend things*, will remain here to sneak about

and to give up his income to the tax-gatherer, while, at a hundred miles distance, he can live like a gentleman upon that very income? What beasts there are in the world under the name of men! I actually know men (and several of them) who creep about here, and *pull their hats off* to the Boroughmonger who eats up their incomes; who really go crawling about like slaves, ready to faint at an angry look of the Boroughmonger, when, by simply crossing the channel, they might assume the gait and the mode of living of gentlemen.

This is a very plain matter. There are no doubts hanging about it; and thousands upon thousands of English *yeomen* (especially) must and will quit the Boroughmonger, though he has to ornament him *The Honourable Frederick Spencer, William Pitt Canning*, and Post-Captain *Frederick Hunn*. It will, doubtless, be hard to break off, to tear oneself away from the honour of contributing towards the pay of the sweet Commanders in the lists of the foregoing article; but it will be done. I suppose that the average sum possessed by English farmers, who have been in a pretty large way, may be about 5000*l*. Many of them will go on farming, till the Boroughmongers have sucked all away. Others will stop. Well, then, what will they do? A large part will try to get an interest for their money here. They will be poor, miserable creatures. A good sharp butcher, or baker, who supplies the Jews, will ride over them. Thus they will linger along, their children brought up to nothing. But some, and those the most enterprising



and industrious, will go to France. They will become farmers there, as many have already. I have recently seen a gentleman who has taken 600 acres of land in France, on the banks of the LOIRE; and he tells me, that you meet with Englishmen, *settled*, or *preparing to settle*, in every part of France where he has been.

What a strange thing! Not like to stay here and pay the three Debts; the Jew-debt, the Dead-weight-debt, and the Pauper-debt! What! Slip away, and not pay their share of these! Base, unambitious dogs! No pride in contributing towards the pay of the *Honourable Charles Abbott*, and the *Honourable Robert Saunders Dundas*! Shocking dogs: carry their money to France, there to ride in their carriages, when, with that very same money, they might here be permitted to lick all the dirt off the "entire" Wellington boots of half a dozen Boroughmongers!

People in general will always follow their own interest, or what they think to be their interest. It will be only *by degrees*, that the people of this country will become acquainted with the real state of things in France. But, by degrees, they will go thither, and carry their fortunes with them, and leave others, who like it, to lick the boots of Boroughmongers. Some will go to America; but, as soon as the thing becomes *familiar*, those who have money will go to France.

And so, this famous war of ours has ended thus at last! For thirty long years the Boroughmongers and their tools bade us tremble at the thought of *imitating* the French! But, at last (no matter

what *else* has taken place) here we are, our English *yeomen* emigrating to France to *avoid beggary*! Mind what a great thing this revolution has done: it has banished, blown away for ever, *all the prejudices* that artful Boroughmongers and their hirelings had, during many ages, crammed into our minds; and it has taught us this fact, which, ere long, must be fatal to these malignant impostors; namely, that the French people enjoy *ten times as much freedom as we do*.

The Boroughmongers, seeing the tendency of observations like these, seeing that they must tend to subtract victims from beneath their hoofs, will cry out that we, who make such observations, *abandon our own native country*. This is the way with this execrable crew. They call *themselves the country*; and, if you complain of the weight of their hoofs upon your neck, they accuse you of turning against *the country*. Base is he who does not despise them and their outcry. *I never gave my consent* to the contracting of the Jew-debt, the Dead-weight-debt, or the Pauper-debt. I always protested against such contract. We, when we petitioned for such a change as would give us a chance of giving our consent in such cases, were called *rebels*. Laws were passed to place us at the mere mercy of Sidmouth and Castlereagh. Then came the 16th of August at Manchester. And, am I now to keep silence as to the state of France, lest an account of that state should induce men to go thither to avoid another 16th of August?

It always gives me infinite satisfaction to see a man, with his

family and fortune, get out of the reach of the **THING**. Really it seems like an escape from shipwreck, or from some greater peril. All here seems to be in a state of *uncertainty*. All is in a ferment. Only think of *twenty-two thousand new houses being now building* in the outskirts of the **WEN**! And think also of the *fears* that are expressed by the pretty fellows, that there may be *a great crop of corn*! Can this go on? Five hundred Irish, *half naked*, pass my door every day, from Bristol! This is the most miserable nation on earth; and its prospects are worse than its actual state.

And all this owing solely to a band of Boroughmongers. The rest is, or would be, well enough. The form of government very good; the laws and their administration good enough; but, this canker-worm destroys all. There can be no good to this country, no chance of escape for it, no possible salvation, without a reform of the Commons' House of Parliament.

## BRAZILS.

I TAKE the following from the Morning Chronicle. "Important, IF TRUE," as they say in America.

Advices were this morning received from Guernsey, announcing the arrival there of the merchant vessel the *Courier*, Captain Le Maitre, by which conveyance important and unexpected information has been received from Rio de Janeiro to the 28th February. It is difficult to imagine any pacific object which the French Ministers

could have in view, from the formation of a powerful naval force in the Brazils; but whatever may have been their intentions, letters received by the *Courier*, dated in Rio de Janeiro on the 27th Feb., state, that in the preceding week the French naval force there had been augmented to eight heavy frigates, and three sloops of war. From the 20th Feb. every signal almost communicated the arrival of a French ship of war, and the most extraordinary circumstance is, that two ships had not arrived in company. In the best informed circles it was reported that the *Colosse*, of 74 guns, the *Jean Bart*, of 84 guns, and several frigates and sloops were hourly expected to arrive, by which the *French naval force at Rio would be increased to 18 ships*. Some time ago the sailing of the *Jean Bart*, a frigate and sloop, for Guadaloupe, was announced in the French newspapers. From this information it would appear, however, that a French Colony was not the real destination of these ships. The letters from Rio farther state, that this powerful fleet had offered its services to his Imperial Majesty Pedro the First, who probably also will be Pedro the Last of Brazilian Emperors. They further state, that the troops at Rio were nearly entirely composed of Portuguese, and that the Militia had, some time previous to the arrival of the French ships, received permission to return to their native homes. The same liberty had also been granted to a regiment of Brazilian Cavalry which was the most effective in the service. Lord Cochrane's ship, the *Pedro the First*, of 78 guns, had scarcely as many men on board as were sufficient to carry the Officers to and from the ship; for his Majesty, by retaining from the crew the prize-money to which they were entitled, had disgusted the European Seamen, who composed the great majority of that ship's company, and had deprived the cause



of Brazilian Independence of the service of many brave British seamen. It certainly will not create much surprise should his Imperial Majesty lay aside the Imperial purple, and by submitting himself to the will of his absolute and Royal Father, endeavour again to annex the Brazils to his future European Crown. The effort will, however, create a civil war, should it really be attempted; for, it is beyond human credulity to suppose, that this vast Empire can ever again come under the yoke of European despotism. It is a most fortunate circumstance, that this information has been received previous to the contract for the Brazilian Loan having been concluded; for should the consequences so much to be dreaded from the presence of this French fleet now assembled at Rio, really take effect, the civil war and bloodshed by which they must be attended, will render the credit of the Brazils very different from what it would have been had its inhabitants been permitted to enjoy the blessings of freedom and of peace. To the commerce and future prosperity of Great Britain, the re-annexation of the Brazils to Portugal will be a most serious wound; and yet it is impossible to suppose that this powerful French fleet has been sent to the Brazils without the knowledge of His Majesty's Ministers, who have declared so often, and so publicly, that no Foreign Power shall be permitted to interfere betwixt Portugal or Spain, and their former American Colonies. The sincerity of this declaration will now therefore be probably put to the test; for should Pedro create a civil war in the Brazils, he would not have dared to attempt its re-annexation to Portugal, unless under the wings of foreign assistance, and consequently to the interference of France alone must this attempt so fatal to British commerce, should it take place, be attributed, if it

unfortunately be crowned with success.

This news appears to be too much in the marvellous way to be believed without very full confirmation. I, however, wish it may be true; I mean the whole of it, and I wish that the Brazils may be restored to Portugal. And, if the Morning Chronicle can see no good reason for such wish, I can. But, what are eighteen French ships? Have we not the Honourable Frederick Spencer, William Pitt Canning, the Honourable Charles Abbott, and Capt. Frederick Hunn? Who's afraid, then? Why, we have nearly SIX THOUSAND NAVAL OFFICERS, besides Midshipmen. The French, indeed! we will eat them, if they be saucy!

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#### TURNPIKE AFFAIR AT BATTEL.

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THIS affair, as stated in the last Register, was to be decided by the Magistrates on Tuesday last. But a mistake had happened in summoning the turnpike man, and the wrong man was brought. My son, who was the informer, intended to convict the collector; but the lessee was summoned; the mistake arose from the lessee and the collector both being of the same name, one the father and the other the son, a thing my son was not aware of. This was an odd mistake, for, after all, though he was not the man he wanted, the man whom he had got was equally liable for the offence, being the employer of the man who had committed it; but, to convict him, as

the lessee, my son then wanted the necessary *proof that he was the lessee*. Thus the Magistrates could not convict. It ended by my son taking out his summons again for the collector, in such a way as to prevent another mistake; and he is to pull him up on the 11th of May.—Before he applied for this summons, however, my son made the following proposition to the lessee. It had already, on the 13th April, been decided, that he had been taking illegal toll. On that occasion, after the conviction, my son, as informer, finding that he had not got money enough by the penalties to fully reimburse the two men who were his witnesses, what had been in this way illegally taken from them, first proposed to the man who had been convicted (the collector) to pay that which remained due to them, before he informed the second time. This was all he requested him to do, in the way of refunding. As for himself, as informer, he assured him that he freely forgive him; he did not mean to put money into his own pocket in the shape of penalties which had been taken unjustly from others, when his professed object was to make the offender refund it to the same persons from whom he had taken it. However, now, the proposal he made in the way of compromise between informer and offender, was for the offender to do something more in the way of retribution. Though he had not proof to convict the lessee, this man was ready to treat, and now offered to pay what his son had been recommended and refused to do, on the 13th; that is to say, what remained due to

the two men, and recompense for their loss of time in seeking to obtain it. But, this proposition was now put to him: "You are convinced by the decision of the Magistrates, that you took illegal toll from Ranson and Catt?" "Yes." "Being convinced that it was illegally taken, it is just to refund it?" "Yes." "If you took the same toll from any other person it is just to refund it to him likewise?" To such a proposition a man could not say no; but, *the difficulty of knowing who would have a claim*. "But how be I to know 'em?" said he. "Oh!" said my son, "you must let them know: it would be very ridiculous for you to entertain such just intentions towards men, a little of whose money you may have in your hands (taken innocently by you) and which intentions, if carried into effect, would be so advantageous to them, unless they be apprized of it." To settle every thing, therefore; to prevent troubling the Magistrates again with demands for so much of their patience, to prevent more expenses to the man himself, and another trot down to Battel for the informer, my son made a memorandum of the conference with our lessee; a sort of protocol, in the following words, and proposed for him to sign it.

"I, James Dawes, lessee of the gates at Backley and at Rye, on the Flimwell Road, finding, by the decision of the Worshipful the Magistrates at Battel, made on Tuesday, the 13th April, that the increased toll of three pence in winter, and of three halfpence in summer, greater than the usual toll



"payable on that road for carts  
 "not drawn by more than one  
 "horse, or two oxen, was not war-  
 "ranted by law; which greater  
 "toll when it has been taken during  
 "the time between the 20th July  
 "and 31st Dec. 1823, at the above  
 "gates, was not warranted by  
 "law: hereby declare, to all such  
 "persons as can prove that such  
 "greater toll has been paid by  
 "them at the said gates during  
 "the said time, that I am ready  
 "to repay to them the sums they  
 "have so paid.

"Battel, 27th April, 1824."

"N. B. This declaration has  
 "been proposed by Wm. Cob-  
 "bett, jun. to be signed by James  
 "Dawes, he having made it in  
 "presence of

(Signed)

"John Wood, }  
 "Thos. Foster, } Witnesses."

The fact is, that they think that  
*the time is now over to sue for  
 the penalty.* They have got a  
 notion that you must inform within  
 three months after the offence is  
 committed. No matter how: they  
 have got this notion into their  
 heads. They have, at least, doubts,  
 and having doubts, they hope.  
 They appear to calculate thus:  
 "As there be doubts of gaining  
 "this question, we had better  
 "disgorge, if it be only to one or  
 "two: but, we have such great

"hopes, that, rather than submit  
 "to the refunding system, we will  
 "take our chance."—One is na-  
 "turally led from this to reflect on  
 the state of that law, and one so  
 affecting every body as the Turn-  
 pike-law does, when the miscon-  
 structions that can be put upon it  
 have led to such disputes, and to  
 such injustice and hardships in all  
 parts of the kingdom as this law  
 has. But, there will be time  
 before the end of this Session to  
 see whether it be to be left in its  
 present state.

Wm. COBBETT.

This day is published, Price 2s. 6d.  
 Boards;

**A RIDE of Eight Hundred Miles  
 in FRANCE;** containing a Sketch  
 of the Face of the Country, of its  
 Rural Economy, of the Towns and  
 Villages, of Manufactures and  
 Trade, and of such of the Manners  
 and Customs as materially differ  
 from those of England: ALSO, an  
 Account of the Prices of Land,  
 House, Fuel, Food, Raiment, La-  
 bour, and other Things, in different  
 parts of the Country; the design  
 being to exhibit a true picture of  
 the present State of the People of  
 France. To which is added, a  
 General View of the Finances of  
 the Kingdom.

By JAMES PAUL COBBETT,

STUDENT OF LINCOLN'S INN.

Published by C. Clement, No. 183,  
 Fleet-street;

## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 17th April.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	67	2
Rye .....	45	7
Barley .....	35	6
Oats .....	24	6
Beans .....	38	2
Peas .....	37	1

*Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.*

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 17th April.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.. 6,700 for 23,294	15	4	Average, 69	6	
Barley 3,474....	6,629	0	10.....	38	1
Oats.. 11,464....	14,854	9	2.....	25	11
Rye... 75.....	155	7	9.....	41	5
Beans .. 1,201....	2,272	5	8.....	37	10
Peas.... 580....	1,052	19	10.....	36	3

Friday, April 23.—The arrivals of Grain this week are only moderate. On Wednesday the market was in a complete state of stagnation but this morning the averages being reported lower, the apprehensions concerning the liberation of the bonded Corn are beginning to subside. There was therefore rather more business doing, and Monday's prices are nearly supported for every article except Flour, the top price of which is gone back to 60s. per sack.

Monday, April 26.—The quantities of Corn that came in last week were only moderate. This morning there is a tolerable good supply of Grain in general from Essex

and Kent, but scarcely any thing fresh up from other parts, so that, upon the whole, the market presents only a moderate show of samples to-day. Our buyers' minds still remain affected by apprehensions about the bonded Corn, and this occasions them to make very few purchases; the trade for Wheat was in consequence thereof very dull, and the prices have declined 2s. per quarter from the terms of this day se'nnight.

Barley also has sold very heavily, and is 1s. per quarter cheaper. Beans have met with few buyers, and the prices of this article are hardly so good as last quoted. Peas of both kinds are very dull, but not lower. Our Oat buyers still continue apprehensive lest the bonded Oats should come out, and they purchase so very sparingly that last week's prices are with difficulty supported for this article. The top price of Flour was, in the course of last week, settled at 60s. per sack.

*Prices on board Ship as under.*

Wheat, red, (old) . . . .	62s. to 72s.
— white, (old) . . . .	48s. — 78s.
— red, (new) . . . .	42s. — 48s.
— fine . . . . .	50s. — 54s.
— superfine . . . . .	56s. — 63s.
— white, (new) . . . .	48s. — 52s.
— fine . . . . .	54s. — 62s.
— superfine . . . . .	65s. — 70s.
Flour, per sack . . . . .	55s. — 60s.
— Seconds . . . . .	50s. — 55s.
— North Country . . . .	46s. — 50s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 11d. by the full-priced Bakers.



## ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &amp;c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From April 19 to April 24, both inclusive.

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aldbro' .....	297	561	.....	.....	51	.....
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	894	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	1158	.....	.....
Berwick .....	125	.....	.....	793	.....	40
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	1320	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardigan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dartmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester .....	866	193	1796	.....	133	1197
Harwich .....	670	.....	280	25	41	320
Leigh .....	801	37	.....	47	195	.....
Maldon .....	826	262	470	.....	182	986
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	209	.....	.....
Grimsby .....	12	.....	.....	484	.....	.....
Hastings .....	76	58	.....	.....	.....	10
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ipswich .....	90	280	789	.....	.....	838
Kent .....	1876	744	274	242	320	1224
Leith .....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye .....	40	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southwold .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spalding .....	.....	.....	.....	341	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Wisbeach .....	.....	.....	.....	301	.....	.....
Woodbridge .....	315	172	399	.....	.....	180
Yarmouth .....	.....	186	1168	.....	.....	.....
Cork .....	.....	.....	.....	595	.....	.....
Dundalk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ross .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	675	.....	200
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign .....	220	.....	.....	702	.....	180 b
Total .....	6379	2507	5176	7786	922	5395 <sub>b</sub> 180

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, — ; Pease, 716 ; Tares, 1398 ; Linseed, 1680 ; Rapeseed, — ;

Brank, 15 ; Mustard, 291 ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 152 quarters.

## SEEDS, &amp;c.

Price on board Ship as under.

Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
—— white, ditto..ditto ..	44	76
—— red English, ditto ..	58	80
—— white, ditto..ditto ..	52	74
Rye Grass .....	per qr... 25	44
Turnip, new, white..per bush.	10	12
—— red & green ..ditto..	10	16
—— yellow Swedes ditto..	9	11
Mustard, white .....	ditto.. 7	11
—— brown.....ditto..	8	14
Carraway .....	per cwt 50	52
Coriander.....ditto ..	8	13
Sanfoin.....per qr...	30	38
Trefoil .....	per cwt 18	25
Ribgrass .....	ditto .. 28	40
Canary, common ..per qr...	40	46
—— fine .....	ditto .. 48	58
Tares .....	per bush. 4	6
Hempseed.....per qr...	40	45
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign .....	ditto .. 30	40
—— fine English		
for sowing .....	ditto .. 42	48
Rapeseed, 24l. to 26l. per last.		
Foreign Tares, 3s. to 4s.		
Linseed Oil Cake, 10l. 10s. to 11l. per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 6l. to 6l. 10s. per ton.		
Rape Cake, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton.		

Monday, April 26.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 618 hales of Bacon, and no Butter; and from Foreign ports 3376 casks of Butter.

City, 28 April 1824.

## BACON.

There is no material alteration in price: the speculators want spirit

or something else; otherwise the price would advance.—On board, 51s. to 52s. Landed, 54s. to 55s.

## BUTTER.

The season for Irish Butter is drawing towards its close. The best judges estimate the loss on the whole season at about 100,000l. There has been no profit attending importation at any period: the importers looked to an advance in this market; but were generally disappointed when the goods arrived.—Carlow, 76s. to 82s.—Waterford, or Dublin, 70s. to 74s.—Cork, or Limerick, 74s. to 75s.—Dutch, 84s. to 90s.

## CHEESE.

Cheese continues about the same as last week.

## SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 26.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	2	to 4	0
Mutton.....	3	6	— 4	4
Veal .....	4	6	— 5	6
Pork.....	4	2	— 5	2
Lamb .....	5	8	— 6	8

Beasts ... 2,497 | Sheep ... 16,410  
Calves .... 160 | Pigs ..... 230

## NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to 3	4
Mutton.....	2	6	— 3	6
Veal .....	3	0	— 5	0
Pork.....	3	4	— 5	4
Lamb.....	4	0	— 6	0



## LEADENHALL, April 26.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to 3	4
Mutton.....	3	0	— 3	6
Veal.....	3	4	— 5	0
Pork.....	3	4	— 5	0
Lamb.....	5	0	— 6	8

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay ..100s. to126s.  
 Straw...40s. to 48s.  
 Clover 110s. to140s.

St. James's.—Hay.....80s. to126s.  
 Straw...40s. to 51s.  
 Clover 100s. to126s.

Whitechapel. Hay ..95s. to126s.  
 Straw. 42s. to 50s.  
 Clover..110 to136s.

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise nanted; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury .....	58	70	0	34	38	0	25	28	0	36	43	0	40	42	0
Banbury .....	56	68	0	35	38	0	21	28	0	36	42	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke .....	54	70	0	30	36	0	22	25	0	40	45	0	0	0	0
Bridport .....	52	72	0	28	30	0	18	21	0	40	42	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	54	72	0	34	39	0	26	30	0	30	44	0	35	38	0
Derby .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	43	74	0	32	40	0	26	30	0	40	46	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	52	72	0	25	32	0	20	25	0	40	45	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	64	78	0	28	37	0	16	23	0	40	44	0	0	0	0
Guildford .....	56	74	0	34	41	0	23	30	0	42	48	0	38	41	0
Henley .....	52	80	0	30	37	0	22	30	0	38	43	0	40	46	0
Horncastle.....	60	68	0	30	38	0	18	26	0	35	50	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	46	68	0	26	34	0	18	30	0	36	44	0	0	0	0
Lewes .....	57	64	0	0	0	0	23	25	6	37	0	0	0	0	0
Lynn .....	48	62	0	28	35	0	22	25	0	38	40	0	0	0	0
Newbury .....	51	72	0	26	35	0	21	27	0	34	42	0	38	40	0
Newcastle .....	52	74	0	37	40	0	22	30	0	40	44	0	38	46	0
Northampton....	60	67	0	33	38	6	20	28	6	33	44	0	0	0	0
Nottingham ....	63	0	0	40	0	0	25	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Reading .....	47	77	0	27	41	0	20	27	0	35	43	0	34	43	0
Stamford.....	61	70	0	36	43	0	22	30	0	38	43	0	0	0	0
Swansea .....	65	0	0	38	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro .....	60	0	0	37	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge .....	46	74	0	34	38	0	23	30	0	38	43	0	31	43	0
Warminster.....	44	74	0	24	38	0	21	28	0	40	46	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	48	70	0	30	36	0	20	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarmouth.....	60	66	0	30	34	0	22	27	0	36	38	0	36	50	0
Dalkeith* .....	25	35	0	26	35	0	20	25	6	20	24	0	20	24	0
Haddington*.....	24	37	0	26	33	6	20	24	0	18	22	0	17	21	0

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

*Liverpool*, April 20.—From the extreme dullness which prevailed in the Corn and Flour Trade throughout the past week, and consequently but few sales effected in any article, we have no alteration to note from the prices of last Tuesday. This day's market was indifferently attended, and equally inanimate as in the preceding period.

Imported into Liverpool from the 13th to the 19th April 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 4,003; Oats, 4,143; Barley, 1,309; Malt, 741; Beans, 928; and Peas, 77 quarters. Oatmeal, 594 packs, of 240 lbs. Flour, 1,511 sacks, of 280 lbs., and American 7,269 barrels.

*Norwich*, April 24.—The merchants were by no means eager of purchasing Grain to-day, excepting of a very superior quality, and that at a reduction in price of this day se'nnight. Wheat fetched from 58s. to 65s.; Barley, 28s. to 33s.; Oats, 23s. to 29s.; and Beans, 32s. to 37s. per quarter.

*Bristol*, April 24.—Very little business is doing in Corn at the markets here, except in Barley, which sells tolerably well. The quotations below are nearly correct.—Best Wheat from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 5s.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; Oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

*Birmingham*, April 22.—A dull trade, with but little alteration in prices.

*Ipswich*, April 24.—Our market to-day was pretty well supplied with Wheat, Beans, and Barley, which met very dull sale, at lower prices, as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 66s.; Barley, 30s. to 36s.; Beans, 37s. to 39s.; and Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quarter.

*Worcester*, April 24.—The proposition brought forward in the House of Commons respecting the Bonded Corn, rendered our buyers at this market very reluctant in purchasing, at near 4s. per quarter lower than the terms of last week. Other Grain was dull in sale, and a trifle lower.

*Boston*, April 21.—There was a full show of samples of Grain at this day's market, particularly in Wheat, which was very heavy on sale: the buyers not being brisk at full a reduction in price on prime samples from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and such parcels as were not fit for sale could not be turned into money. In Oats we have had no alteration since last week. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 62s. to 66s.; Oats, 20s. to 24s.; and Beans, 38s. to 43s. per quarter.

*Wakefield*, April 23.—The arrivals of Grain this week are very large. The trade is in a complete panic, in consequence of the attempt making to obtain a release of the Wheat in bond; millers seem inclined to wait the result, and scarcely any sales can be made to-day in this article, though offered at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr.—Barley is also full 2s. per qr. lower.—Oats and Shelling are both dull sale; the former must be noted  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stone, and the latter 6d. to 1s. per load, below prices of this day se'nnight. Beans and Malt go off very slowly, but there is no material alteration in value. Nothing passed in Rapeseed.—Wheat, old and new, 60s. to 74s.; Barley, 23s. to 38s.; Beans, old and new, 42s. to 51s. per qr.; 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per qr.; Meal Oats, 14d. to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 36s. to 37s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 46s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 50s. to 53s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 25l. to 28l. per last.

*Malton*, April 24.—Our market this day was but indifferently supplied with Grain. Prices as follow:—Wheat 72s. to 78s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 34s. to 36s. per quarter. Oats, 13d. to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stone.



**AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended April 17, 1824.**

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London .....	74	2	37	8	25	10
Essex .....	63	4	37	3	25	3
Kent.....	63	5	37	10	25	7
Sussex.....	59	0	33	0	24	2
Suffolk.....	61	6	35	3	25	2
Cambridgeshire .....	60	5	29	9	20	8
Norfolk .....	60	8	32	11	25	0
Lincolnshire .....	65	8	38	6	23	7
Yorkshire .....	63	5	35	4	22	7
Durham .....	67	2	38	0	29	5
Northumberland .....	60	11	37	6	27	0
Cumberland .....	68	11	42	0	31	0
Westmoreland .....	69	8	44	0	31	6
Lancashire .....	68	11	38	6	29	5
Cheshire .....	65	4	41	8	25	3
Gloucestershire.....	62	3	31	8	23	1
Somersetshire .....	64	0	31	10	21	7
Monmouthshire .....	64	6	37	0	0	0
Devonshire .....	68	0	34	5	22	10
Cornwall .....	62	1	35	7	25	6
Dorsetshire .....	61	1	30	8	22	0
Hampshire .....	59	8	31	11	22	4
North Wales .....	73	2	44	6	23	6
South Wales .....	65	8	38	1	18	9

**Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended April 17.**

Wheat..37,418 qrs. | Barley..27,294 qrs. | Beans....4,381 qrs.  
Rye ..... 629 qrs. | Oats....27,090 qrs. | Peas.... 1,199 qrs.

**COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.**

*Norwich Castle Meadow, April 24.*—A very considerable show of Sheep appeared at the market to-day, but very few pens of which were sold. There was but a moderate show of lean drove Beasts, which fetched 3s. 9d. to 4s. per stone of 14lbs.; fat Beasts, 6s. to 6s. 3d.; and fat Mutton, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.

*Horncastle, April 24.*—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton 5d. to 6d.; Pork 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 10d.; and Veal 7d. to 8d. per lb.

*Bristol, April 22.*—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 6d. to 6½d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb. sinking offal.

*Malton, April 24.*—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 5½d.; Pork, 4½d. to 5d.; and Veal, 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 11½d. to 12½d. per lb.; Salt, ditto, 48s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Hams, 7s. 3d. to 9s. per stone.

At *Darlington Market*, on Monday last, being *Easter Monday Fair*, there was a good supply of Cattle of every description; sales good for fat, but part lean remained unsold at the close of the market. Beef, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per st.

At *Romsey Fair*, Hants, there was a good supply of Cattle, which realised advanced prices. Good Horses were in request. The Cheese Fair was not so well stocked as on former occasions. Skim Cheese sold from 35s. to 45s.—half caward, 52s. to 62s.—and best red Somerset, 70s. to 84s. per cwt.

*Devizes Green Fair* was held last Tuesday, when the prices of Sheep were as under: Couples, 24s. to 34s.; Togs, 16s. to 24s.; Wethers, 22s. to 32s. Cows and Calves sold at from 10l. to 16l. Some poor Oxen sold as low as 7l. 10s.; and good ones fetched 17l.; Graziers from 5l. to 12l.

#### Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, April 26.—There has been rather more doing in Old Hops, at little improvement in price: 1821 and 1822 pockets are scarce. General currency may be stated the same as last week.

Maidstone, April 22.—Our Hop trade remains in the same dull state as last week, and we hardly hear of any sales being made, therefore, we cannot quote prices.

Worcester, April 17.—56 pockets of Old Hops were this day weighed in our market. Price of best 1822's, 8l. 8s.

#### COTTON MARKET.

Friday, April 23.—There has been a very fair inquiry in our

Cotton Market this week, and about 2,500 bales have been taken by the trade and on speculation, at full prices, viz.—600 Scrats, 6½d. to 6¾d.; 500 Bengals, 5½d. to 6d.; 400 Madras, 5½d. to 6½d.; 120 Pernams, 11d.; 110 Paras, 9½d. to 9¾d.; 700 Boweds, 7½d. to 9d.; 30 Smyrnas, 8d. Boweds have been much wanted by shippers, and some advance has been paid for the better descriptions, which are now very scarce.

#### COAL MARKET, April 23.

*Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*

2½ Newcastle.. 1½.. 34s. 6d. to 43s. 0d.  
Sunderland .. 0s. 0d.— 0s. 0d.